



A GUIDE  
TO THE OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS  
OF THE OTHER  
AMERICAN REPUBLICS

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VII

Cuba

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## P R E F A T O R Y N O T E

This is the seventh part of a comprehensive guide initiated in the fiscal year 1941 as a part of the program of the Department of State for cooperation with the other American republics. Certain preliminary and special studies published by the Library of Congress had called attention to the urgent practical working need for such a guide. The official publications of the other American republics constitute the largest available body of documentation about administrative, economic, social and cultural conditions in these countries. At the same time, through lack of information of the governmental structure and the system of government reporting and publishing, these are often the least utilized sources. This guide has been prepared to fill the need for a practical reference work for the many agencies and individuals of the American republics interested in these matters.

The actual work was begun in Oct. 1940 with the appointment of Mr. Henry H. McGeorge. He continued on in charge through Dec. 1943 and spent a period of approximately eight months in the fiscal year 1943 in Latin America, principally in the capitals of Brazil, Paraguay, Uruguay, Argentina, Chile, and Bolivia, bringing up to date and extending information on many important points in a way that would not otherwise have been possible. Since Jan. 1944 Mrs. Paula B. Murray has been in charge. Mr. John DeNoia, Mrs. George F. Gerling, Mr. Richard A. Godfrey, Mrs. Nancy W. Hutchins, and Miss Mary Ann Martinik have assisted in the project.

## INTRODUCTION

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THE guide for Cuba may conveniently begin with the date Dec. 13, 1898, when the division of Cuba consisting of the geographical department and provinces of the island of Cuba was created by General Order 184, Headquarters of the United States Army. The commander of troops in the division was to exercise the authority of military governor of the island. On May 20, 1902, the constitution of the republic of Cuba was proclaimed, and on the same day the military governor transferred the control of the island to the President and Congress of the republic. President Tomás Estrada Palma, who had served as the chief executive since May 20, 1902, was unable to cope with the revolution of Aug. 1906, and in accordance with Art. 3\* of the appendix to the Cuban constitution invoked the intervention of the United States for the preservation of Cuban independence and for the maintenance of an adequate government. On Sept. 29, 1906, President Palma resigned. From Sept. 29 to Oct. 13, William Howard Taft, of the American peace commission, acted as provisional governor. On Oct. 13, 1906, Charles E. Magoon assumed office as provisional governor and served until Jan. 28, 1909, when the control of the government was transferred to the newly elected President and Congress of the republic.

The civil government was established in four departments on Jan. 11, 1899, as follows: Secretaría de estado y gobernación; Secretaría de hacienda; Secretaría de justicia e instrucción pública; and Secretaría de agricultura, comercio, industria y obras públicas. By civil order no. 1, Jan. 1, 1900, the number of departments was increased from four to six, as follows: Secretaría de estado y gobernación; Secretaría de justicia; Secretaría de agricultura, comercio e industria; Secretaría de instrucción pública; and Secretaría de obras públicas. In order that the public service might not be interrupted until Congress had enacted an organic law for the executive branch of the government, the President on May 20, 1902, appointed secre-

\*The right of intervention was abolished by the treaty signed at Washington on May 29, 1904.

taries for the following departments: Estado y justicia, Gobernación, Hacienda, Agricultura, industria y comercio; Instrucción pública, and Obras, públicas. A seventh executive department (Secretaría de sanidad) was created by decree 894, Aug. 1907.

Under the "Ley orgánica del poder ejecutivo" (decree 78, Jan. 25, 1909), there were eight executive departments: Estado, Justicia, Gobernación, Hacienda, Obras públicas, Agricultura, comercio y trabajo, Instrucción pública y bellas artes, and Sanidad y beneficencia. A ninth department (Secretaría de la guerra y marina) was created by law of July 12, 1917, and a tenth (Secretaría de comunicaciones) by a law of July 2, 1925, elaborating functions formerly entrusted to the Secretaría de gobernación. An eleventh department (Secretaría del trabajo) was created by decree 2142 of Oct. 13, 1933, and a twelfth (Secretaría de comercio) by decree 136 of Apr. 14, 1934, which designated secretaries as follows: Estado, Justicia, Gobernación, Hacienda, Obras públicas, Agricultura, Comercio, Trabajo, Educación, Sanidad y beneficencia, Comunicaciones, and Defensa nacional.

The Constitution of 1940, replacing that of 1902, provides for a Consejo de ministros, the number of ministers to be determined by law. This was organized by decree 2,866, Oct. 10, 1940, the date when the constitution became effective. At the same time the constitution changed the designation of the executive departments from Secretaría to Ministerio. The ministerios are as follows: Estado, Justicia, Gobernación, Hacienda, Obras públicas, Agricultura, Comercio, Trabajo, Educación, Salubridad y asistencia social (formerly Sanidad y beneficencia), Comunicaciones, and Defensa nacional. In addition, a certain number of bureaus, boards, commissions, academies, institutes, institutions, and societies have been established, usually being subordinate to or under the supervision of one of the ministries.

The Constitution of 1940 by Art. 70 requires "Colegiación oficial obligatoria" for the practice of professions, and further, by Art. 256, requires by law the organization of compulsory associations of producers, in order to protect national interests in any branch of production. In the Constitution reference is made in various sections to the establishment of a Banco nacional, a Tribunal de cuentas, and a Tribunal de oficios públicos, but laws to implement these provisions have not as yet been enacted.

The principal current periodical publication of the Cuban government is the daily official gazette (*Gaceta oficial*). Here the laws, decrees, decree-laws, "resoluciones," court decisions, etc., must be published. Owing to the lack of indexes it is unhandy to use.

Under the Constitution the President of the republic is required to present a message on the state of the republic at the opening of the semiannual sessions of Congress. Currently these messages seem to be printed only in the debates.

The two houses of Congress meet semiannually. Proceedings of each day are printed separately for each house in a *Diario de sesiones*. Printing and distribution of these daily parts is often somewhat in arrears.

Aside from the Presidential messages, there are no regular reports, or *Memorias* published for the Ministries or other agencies of the executive branch. The Ministries of state, finance, public health, commerce, education, labor, as well as the armed forces, issue periodical publication.

The judicial branch uses the *Gaceta oficial* as the medium for printing the decisions of the courts.

Public documents in Cuba are usually printed in commercial offices and distributed directly by the issuing agency. In Cuba as in other countries, the use of mimeograph and various near-print processes in recent years has been common. An attempt has been made to record public documents in the *Bibliografía cubana del siglo XIX* (1911-15, 8 vol.) and the *Bibliografía cubana del siglo XX . . .* (1900-1916) (1916-17, 2 vol.) by Carlos M. Trelles, as well as in the *Anuario bibliográfico cubano* by Fermín Peraza Sarausa, which has been issued annually beginning with the volume for 1937. Search may be made in these works for individual items not mentioned here, since this guide can in no way be regarded as an attempt at a definitive bibliography of publications of the Cuban national government.

The accompanying comprehensive statement about Cuban official publications and their issuing agencies, 1899 to date, may serve to focus attention on the use of such material for informational purposes and at the same time stimulate its collection by libraries.

Inclusion here does not necessarily indicate that the agency is to be found in library catalogues as an official subdivision under the heading CUBA.

## GENERAL PUBLICATIONS

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**C**OLECCIÓN legislativa. The official edition of the laws, decrees and orders, which is issued at present by the Ministerio de estado, begins with the establishment of the republic in 1902. The previous civil orders of the military governors, 1899-1902, are included in the civil reports. The publication is somewhat in arrears, Vol. 58 (Oct.-Dec. 1917) being printed in 1930, 59 (Jan.-Mar. 1918) in 1936, and 60 (Apr.-June 1918) in 1938.

*Gaceta oficial.* July 1, 1902 to date. Published daily except Sundays. Includes laws, treaties, decrees, decree-laws, orders, departmental circulars, decisions, periodical treasury statements, some presidential messages, budgets, liquidation of the budget, sugar price regulations, decisions and orders of the Tribunal supremo, as well as of the other courts, legal notices, balance sheets of life insurance companies and social security funds, etc. No indexes are printed currently to accompany the gazettes, although formerly, for some years, a monthly table of contents was issued.

The unofficial *Compilación ordenada y completa de legislación cubana (1899-1934)*, by Milo Borges (La Habana, 1935), with annual supplements, indexes the laws, treaties and decrees included in the *Gaceta oficial*.

The *Gaceta de la Habana*, official gazette of the Spanish regime, preceded *Gaceta oficial*. It began publication on Feb. 3, 1848 and continued until June 30, 1902. It was a direct continuation of the *Papel periódico de la Havana*, the first paper in Cuba, which began on Oct. 24, 1790 and continued under that title until May 1805. Variations in title to Feb. 1848 are as follows: *El Aviso*, 1805-08; *Aviso de la Habana*, 1809-10; *Diario de la Habana*, 1810-12; *Diario del gobierno de la Habana*, 1812-20; *Diario constitucional de la Habana*, 1820; *Diario del gobierno de la Habana*, 1823-25; *Diario de la Habana*, Feb. 1, 1825-Feb. 1848.

*Memoria de la administración del Presidente de la República de Cuba.* A collective volume including the reports of all the Secretarías. The first volume of the series covers the period Jan. 28-Dec. 1909, and the last published volume, the fiscal year 1930/31. There have been but few separately issued *memorias* of the Secretarías, and other than in this series the only systematic account of the activities of the departments is to be found in the message of the President at the beginning of the semi-annual sessions of congress. A detailed description of the *memorias* is given in the Library of Congress publication *The Memorias of the republics of Central America and of the Antilles* by James B. Childs (Washington, 1932), p. 36-44.

For the period 1899-May 1902 there were similar collected reports (including the civil orders) of the military governors as follows:

1899 (Jan.-Sept.): *Civil report of Major General John R. Brooks.* 3 vol.

1899 (Oct.-Dec. 20): *Final report of Major General John R. Brooks.*

1899 (Dec. 20)/1900 (Dec.): *Civil report of Major General Leonard Wood.* 12 vol.

1901: *Report of Brigadier General Leonard Wood.* 15 vol. Also issued in 9 vol., mostly in English.

1902 (Jan.-May 20): *Civil report of Brigadier General Leonard Wood.* 6 vol.

For the period from Oct. 13, 1906 to Jan. 28, 1909, the following collective reports of the departments under the provisional governor were issued:

1906/07: *Informe de la administración provisional desde 13 de octubre hasta el 1º de diciembre de 1907, por Charles E. Magoon, gobernador provisional.* 1908. Also issued in English as *Report of provisional administration . . .*

1907/08: *Informe de la administración provisional desde 1º de diciembre de 1907 hasta el 1º de diciembre de 1908, por Charles E. Magoon, gobernador promisional.* 1909. Also issued in English.

1908 (Dec.)/09 (Jan. 28): *Message from the President of the United States transmitting a communication from the acting secretary of war, submitting a supplemental report, with accompanying papers, of Hon. Charles E. Magoon, provisional governor of Cuba for the period from December 1, 1908 to January 28, 1909.* 1909. 61st Congress, 1st session, Senate doc. 80.

# LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

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## CONGRESO

THE Congress of Cuba is composed of two chambers—Senado and Cámara de representantes. It met for the first time on May 5, 1902. Normally there are two sessions a year beginning in March and September (under the Constitution of 1901, in April and November). Sept. 28, 1906 was the date of the last session before the provisional government, and Jan. 13, 1909, the first session at the end of the provisional government. For the legislative body under the provisional government, 1906-09, see Comisión consultiva below. Due to circumstances following the overthrow of the regime of President Machado on Aug. 12, 1933, Congress was suspended from the end of the April session in 1933 until the April session in 1936.

During the provisional period, 1933-36, there was a Consejo de estado with advisory legislative functions. The Consejo was established by decree-law 195, May 4, 1934, and was abolished as of April 6, 1936 (decree-law 724, Apr. 3, 1936) since Congress was resuming its sessions.

The debates of each chamber are published separately as *Diario de sesiones*. For those of the Senate there is a collective table of contents in one volume (*Índice de los sumarios de veinte legislaturas*) covering the period 1902-12. For the House of representatives there is an index in six volumes (*Índice de las leyes promulgadas . . .*) covering the period 1902-1927, including the text of the laws as well. Summaries of the proceedings of each house have been issued also in two series as *Memoria de los trabajos realizados*, that for the House of representatives being in thirteen volumes covering the period 1902-31 and including the provisional government, 1906-08, and that for the Senate being in six volumes, for 1902-14, omitting the provisional government period.

Information about the Biblioteca of the Cámara de representantes is to be found in some volumes of the *Memoria de los trabajos realizados*. From vol. V of the *Memoria*, the section was reprinted as the *Informe anual 1912* of the Biblioteca. Other separate publications of the Library of the House of representatives have been issued as follows:

*Bibliografía sobre bancos y crédito.* Ed. prel. 1921.

*Catálogo de las obras que forman su biblioteca. Secciones de hacienda pública y de comercio y transporte.* 1913.

*Ciencia política.* Tomo I, 1916.

*Derecho internacional.* 1917.

*Catálogo de la biblioteca del dr. Antonio Gorín y Torres, donada por sus herederos a la biblioteca de la Cámara de representantes.* Tomo I, 1924.

*Catálogo de la biblioteca del dr. Gonzalo de Quesada y Aróstegui, donada por sus herederos a la biblioteca de la Cámara de representantes. 1927.*

#### COMISIÓN CONSULTIVA

Under the provisional government, 1906-09, the Comisión consultiva was set up as an advisory law commission through decree 284, Dec. 24, 1906. The proceedings of the commission, which sat from Jan. 3, 1907, until Jan. 26, 1909, were issued as *Diario de sesiones de la Comisión consultiva*, 4 vols. A summary of the proceedings is included in the series *Memoria de los trabajos realizados* issued by the Cámara de representantes.

#### CONVENCIÓN CONSTITUYENTE

There have been three constitutional conventions, which have functioned only as bodies to consider constitutional changes. The first sat from Nov. 6, 1900, to Sept. 10, 1901, the second from Apr. 14, 1928 to May 10, 1928, and the third, Feb. 9, to July 5, 1940. Debates for all three have been issued under the title *Diario de sesiones*.

In addition to the constitutions of 1901, 1928 and 1940, there were in the provisional period, 1933-36, two constitutional laws. The first was dated Feb. 3, 1934 and the second June 11, 1935. The official texts of all appeared first in the *Gaceta oficial* and are available in many separate prints.

## EXECUTIVE BRANCH

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UNDER the constitution the President is required to present at each ordinary session of Congress a message "referente a los actos de la administración y demostrativo del estado general de la república." These messages containing the only systematic report on the activities of the government, as well as other messages, are published in the *Diario de sesiones* of both houses of Congress and, at times, in the *Gaceta oficial*, and in previous years occasionally have been issued in separate pamphlet form. A volume of collected reports of the secretarías, entitled *Memoria de la administración del Presidente de la república de Cuba*, was issued regularly during the period 1909-1930/31 and is described under General Publications. A compilation of all messages of the presidents during the period 1902-17 has been issued by the Cámara de representantes under the title *Mensajes remitidos al Congreso durante los siete períodos. Tomo I, 1902-17*. For the period 1927-29, the Cámara de representantes issued another compilation entitled *Mensajes remitidos por el señor Presidente de la república al Congreso durante las cuatro primeras legislaturas del decimotercero periodo Congresional, tomo 1, 1927 a 1929*. 1929.

A list of the chief executives follows:

Tomás Estrada Palma. May 20, 1902-Sept. 29, 1906.  
William Howard Taft. Provisional governor. Sept. 29, 1906-Oct. 13, 1906.  
Charles E. Magoon. Provisional governor. Oct. 13, 1906-Jan. 28, 1909.  
José Miguel Gómez. Jan. 28, 1909-May 20, 1913.  
Mario García Menocal. May 20, 1913-May 20, 1921.  
Alfredo Zayas Alfonso. May 20, 1921-May 20, 1925.  
Gerardo Machado Morales. May 20, 1925-Aug. 12, 1933.  
Carlos Manuel de Céspedes. Aug. 13, 1933-Sept. 4, 1933.  
Council of five. Sept. 5-10, 1933.  
Ramón Grau San Martín. Sept. 10, 1933-Jan. 16, 1934.  
Carlos Hevia. Jan. 16-17, 1934.  
Carlos Mendieta Montefur. Jan. 18, 1934-Dec. 11, 1935.  
José A. Barnet y Vinageras. Dec. 11, 1935-May 20, 1936.  
Miguel Mariano Gómez Arias. May 20-Dec. 24, 1936.  
Federico Laredo Bru. Dec. 24, 1936-Oct. 10, 1940.  
Fulgencio Batista y Zaldívar. Oct. 10, 1940-Oct. 10, 1944.  
Ramón Grau San Martín. Oct. 10, 1944-.

### Ministerio de Agricultura

Established on Jan. 11, 1899, as the Secretaría de agricultura, comercio, industria y obras públicas. On Jan. 1, 1900, designated as the Secretaría de agricul-

tura, comercio é industria, Obras públicas being established as a separate Secretaría. On May 20, 1902, designated as Secretaría de agricultura, industria y comercio; on Jan. 25, 1909, as the Secretaría de agricultura, comercio y trabajo. Designated as the Secretaría de agricultura y comercio after the Secretaría del Trabajo was established by decree 2142 of Oct. 13, 1933. Designated as Secretaría de agricultura by decree law 136 of Apr. 14, 1934, Comercio being set up as an independent Secretaría. Name changed from Secretaría to Ministerio Oct. 10, 1940.

In lieu of regular *memorias*, there is a section on agriculture in the message of the President presented at the beginning of the semiannual sessions of Congress. The reports of the military governor, 1899-May 20, 1902; the *Informe de la administración provisional*, Oct. 13, 1906-Jan. 28, 1909, by the provisional governor; and the *Memoria de la administración del Presidente de la república*, 1909-1930/31, all contain systematic summaries of the work of the department. Separate *memorias* have been issued covering the periods 1902/03 and 1925/28.

A *Boletín oficial*, continued as *Boletín oficial de marcas y patentes* (cf. Ministerio de comercio), was issued from May 1906 to July 1915. Continued in part in 1917 by a monthly review *Agricultura*, which was also issued in English Jan.-June 1917; and from 1918 to date by the *Revista de agricultura* (previous to Apr. 1934 the title having been *Revista de agricultura, comercio y trabajo*).

A *Boletín agrícola para el campesino cubano* began publication with Mar. 6, 1937, originally weekly and later semimonthly.

An Oficina de estadística was established in the Secretaría during July 1914 (designated since 1936 as Sub-negociado de estadística, Negociado de asuntos azucareros, Sección de industrias agrícolas, Dirección de industrias), and the statistical series *Industria azucarera: memoria de la zafra realizada* has been issued annually from 1913/14 (?) to date. A *Portfolio azucarero: industria azucarera de Cuba, 1912-1914* was issued in 1915. The first coffee census of Cuba, entitled *Compilación estadística sobre café, años 1935-1936, 1936-1937, estimado de la cosecha de 1938* was issued in 1938. There are four different series of an irregular *Boletín del agricultor práctico*: Serie de agricultura, Serie de industria animal, Serie de industrias rurales, and Serie de selvicultura. A Sección de sanidad vegetal issued an *Anuario* for 1926/27.

Current cost of living figures are published by the Ministry in its *Boletín de la Oficina de números índices*. The Oficina de números índices was created in 1937, and the data had been published previously in the *Boletín agrícola para el campesino cubano*.

#### COMISIÓN CONSULTIVA DE LA FAUNA NACIONAL

Established in the Secretaría de agricultura by decree laws 743, Apr. 3, 1936, and 787, Apr. 4, 1936. Organized by decree 3129, Nov. 6, 1936.

#### COMISIÓN CONSULTIVA NACIONAL DE RIEGOS

Authorized by decree 2534, Aug. 16, 1937.

#### COMISIÓN DE ARBITRAJE AZUCARERO

Established by law of Sept. 2, 1937. (Cf. decree 319 of Feb. 16, 1938.) Began to function on May 3, 1938.

#### COMISIÓN DE DEFENSA DE LA GANADERÍA NACIONAL

Established by decree 1591, June 3, 1937, apparently constituted Aug. 14, 1937. A Comisión provisional de defensa de la ganadería nacional was set up by decree

853, March 9, 1937. (Cf. decree 1118, Apr. 29, 1940.) Its functions are being absorbed by the Asociación nacional de ganaderos de Cuba. (Cf. decree 1861, June 24, 1943.)

*Memoria.* 1938; *Dos años de labor.* May 1940-Dec. 1942.

*Revista ganadería, órgano oficial de la Comisión*, Vol. 1, núm. 1-6, Feb.-July 1939.

### COMISIÓN NACIONAL DE PROPAGANDA Y DEFENSA DEL TABACO HABANO

Established by law of July 12, 1927, but the commission did not open its offices until Apr. 17, 1928, the secretary of agriculture, later the minister of agriculture, being the president.

This official organization having a corporate character is composed of representatives of the government, of the Asociación de almacenistas y cosecheros de tabaco de Cuba, of the Asociación nacional de fabricantes de cigarros, of the Unión de fabricantes de tabacos, and of the Federación tabacalera nacional.

An annual *Memoria* containing material on tobacco, the tobacco trade, both Cuban and foreign, legislation, statistics, etc., has been issued regularly beginning with volume for 1928/29. The commission also issues an irregular *Boletín de información tabacalera*, beginning with Oct. 1934, and a monthly *Boletín tabacalero-internacional*, beginning with Oct. 1936, as well as various mimeographed statistical publications such as *Resumen analítico de las exportaciones de tabacos y sus productos durante el año* and a bulky mimeographed statistical atlas entitled *Catastro de fincas tabacaleras*, 1937, arranged by zones.

### DIRECCIÓN DE MONTES, MINAS Y AGUAS

A branch of the Ministerio de agricultura designated until July 1934 as Dirección de montes y minas. Seventeen numbers of a *Boletín de minas* were issued from July 1916 to 1938; *Memorias científicas* Nos. 1-2 (1929); the *Informe sobre un reconocimiento geológico de Cuba* (4th ed., 1938), prepared originally under order of General Wood, by C. W. Hayes, T. W. Vaughn, and A. C. Spencer; *Estadística forestal, año natural 1937*; and various other publications relating to the interests of the Dirección.

### ESTACIÓN EXPERIMENTAL AGRONÓMICA, Santiago de Las Vegas

Established by executive order of Mar. 8, 1904, as the Estación central agronómica. A *Boletín* series and a *Circular* series are being issued. The *Informe anual* which was issued in 5 volumes through 1919/20 seems to have been discontinued.

### INSTITUTO CUBANO DE ESTABILIZACIÓN DEL AZÚCAR

*See under Other Agencies (following the Ministries).*

### JUNTA NACIONAL DE PESCA

Re-established under the Ministerio de agricultura by decree 142 of Jan. 28, 1941, having been authorized originally by decree 378 of May 17, 1911, as the Comisión consultiva de pesca.

### OBSERVATORIO NACIONAL

Established in 1902. Apparently transferred to Marina de guerra, Ministerio de defensa nacional, by decree 1359, May 18, 1942.

The *Boletín oficial*, which has been issued in weekly, monthly, and annual editions, contains meteorological observations.

## Ministerio de Comercio

Commerce was first segregated from Agriculture by decree-law 136 of Apr. 14, 1934, which deals with the organization of the secretarías. The Ley orgánica de la Secretaría de comercio of May 17, 1935, which replaced that of Dec. 21, 1934, provided for a Dirección de comercio, Dirección de seguros, Inspección general, and Dirección de marcas y patentes. Name changed from Secretaría to Ministerio Oct. 10, 1940.

In lieu of regular *memorias* there is a section on commerce in the message of the president presented at the beginning of the semiannual sessions of Congress. Publication of the monthly *Revista de comercio* (later *Revista oficial*) was initiated in Jan. 1935, including articles, news-notes, legislation, a variety of current statistics—banking, imports, and exports, fisheries, shipping, railways, customs, receipts, tourism, tobacco, coffee, sugar, etc.

*Boletín de información mercantil del Ministerio.* 1941 to date.

The monthly *Boletín oficial de marcas y patentes* is issued by the Dirección de propiedad industrial, previously the Dirección de marcas y patentes. It began publication in May 1906 as the *Boletín oficial* for the Secretaría de agricultura and continued thus until July 1915. At that time, the publication assumed its present format. When the Secretaría de comercio was established, the publication was transferred from Agricultura.

### AGENCIA DE IMPORTACIÓN Y EXPORTACIÓN

*See* Junta de economía de guerra, Other Agencies (following the Ministries).

### COMISIÓN MARÍTIMA CUBANA

*See* Junta de economía de guerra, Other Agencies (following the Ministries).

### COMISIÓN NACIONAL PARA EL FOMENTO DE LA INDUSTRIA DEL CARBÓN VEGETAL

A commission set up in the Ministerio de comercio by decree 1026, of Mar. 21, 1941.

### CORPORACIÓN NACIONAL DEL TURISMO

*See under* Other Agencies (following the Ministries).

### JUNTA NACIONAL DE COMERCIO

Established by law 165 of 1935, as an advisory body to the Secretaría de comercio.

### OFICINA DE REGULACIÓN DE PRECIOS Y ABASTECIMIENTO

*See* Junta de economía de guerra, Other Agencies (following the Ministries).

## Ministerio de Comunicaciones

Established by a law of July 2, 1925, taking over and enlarging the activities of a Departamento de comunicaciones, which had been set up by decree 12, of May 20, 1902, in connection with the Secretaría de gobernación to care for postal and telegraph service in place of the Departamento de correos. In the law of Mar. 18, 1915 organizing the agency it is designated as Departamento de comunicaciones, the chief being called director general de comunicaciones by decree 1018,

Aug. 6, 1915, and decree 497, Mar. 31, 1917. Name changed from Secretaría to Ministerio Oct. 10, 1940.

In lieu of regular *memorias*, there is a section on comunicaciones in the message of the president presented at the beginning of the semiannual sessions of Congress. The *Memoria de la administración del Presidente de la república*, 1925/26-1930/31, contains a systematic summary of the work of the department.

The *Boletín oficial de comunicaciones* apparently began publication in 1902.

#### CAJA POSTAL DE AHORROS

Established by decree law 695, Mar. 15, 1936. Operations of the postal savings bank began June 1, 1936, in connection with the Dirección de correos of the Secretaría de comunicaciones.

The first printed *Memoria y balance general* was issued as of June 30, 1938; the second covers the year 1939.

#### COMISIÓN NACIONAL DE RADIO

Established in connection with the Secretaría de comunicaciones by decree 1552, Aug. 5, 1938.

#### CONSEJO CENTRAL DE SERVICIOS PÚBLICOS

A public service commission established in connection with the Secretaría de comunicaciones by decree law 745, Apr. 3, 1936, took over the duties of the Comisión nacional de servicios públicos, created by decree-law 531, Sept. 29, 1934, and abolished by decree-law 682, Mar. 21, 1936. The Consejo has three members, the minister of communications being the chairman. The proceedings of the consejo are printed in the *Boletín oficial* of the Ministerio de comunicaciones.

### Ministerio de Defensa Nacional

Established as the Secretaría de la guerra y marina by a law of July 12, 1917. Annexed to Gobernación by a decree of Sept. 15, 1933, but set up again as the Secretaría de la guerra y marina by decree-law 47 of Mar. 5, 1934. Designated as the Secretaría de defensa nacional by decree-law 136 of Apr. 14, 1934, dealing with the organization of the Secretarías. Name changed from Secretaría to Ministerio Oct. 10, 1940.

In lieu of regular reports, there is a section on Defensa nacional (guerra y marina) in the message of the president presented at the beginning of the semiannual sessions of Congress. The *Memoria de la administración del Presidente de la república*, 1917/18-1930/31, contains summaries of the work of the department.

#### COMISIÓN DE CONTROL NACIONAL DE COMUNICACIONES

Created by decree 1331, May 9, 1942. Reglamento approved by decree 683, Mar. 11, 1944.

#### COMISIÓN NACIONAL DE RECLUTAMIENTO

A military service board authorized by acuerdo-ley 4, Jan. 5, 1942. *Instrucciones* are issued in mimeographed form, 11 numbers having appeared in 1942 and 12 in 1943. Those of 1942 and 1943 have also been compiled with an index in a single pamphlet.

## COMISIÓN NACIONAL DE ARBITRAJE

Authorized under the Ministerio de defensa nacional by decree 1486, May 20, 1942.

## CUARTEL GENERAL

*See* Ejército.

## EJÉRCITO

By a law of Oct. 29, 1914, for economic defense, the merging of Guardia rural with the Ejército was authorized; united by decree 165 of Feb. 15, 1915. The ley orgánica del ejército of July 20, 1926, was revoked by decree 408, Feb. 8, 1934, and the Ejército de Cuba was replaced by an Ejército constitucional de Cuba. Decree-law 671, Nov. 9, 1934, provided for the organization of the army as follows: Cuartel general (formerly the Estado mayor general, Armas de artillería militar, Personal de oficiales y alistados retirados, Reserva militar, Cuerpo de sanidad militar, Cuerpo de veterinaria militar, Academia militar, and Servicio de inteligencia militar.

Acuerdo-ley 7, Jan. 27, 1942 (Ley orgánica del Ejército y de la marina de guerra), provided for the organization as follows: Estado mayor general, Armas de artillería, infantería y caballería, Cuerpo de ingenieros, Cuerpo de señales, Cuerpo de aviación, Servicio jurídico militar, Servicio de sanidad militar, Servicio de veterinaria militar, Academia militar, Personal de oficiales y alistados retirados, Reserva militar, la Milicia que se organice, Servicio de inteligencia militar. It also eliminated the designation "constitucional" from the Ejército y la Marina de guerra.

A *Boletín del ejército* was issued by the Estado mayor general del ejército from March 1916 to Apr. 1933.

An illustrated periodical entitled *El Ejército, revista oficial* (previous to Jan. / Feb. 1942 *El Ejército constitucional, revista oficial*) began publication in 1936. Publication of *Cultura militar y naval, revista mensual, órgano de las fuerzas armadas*, was begun about April 1935; and of a quarterly *Revista de la sanidad militar* with July/Sept. 1937.

A *Mapa histórico militar* of Cuba, one sheet, on a scale 1:1000,000 was issued in 1932. Twenty-five sheets of a *Carta militar de la república de Cuba* (scale 1:100,000) covering the western part of the republic, including the provinces of Pinar del Río, La Habana, Santa Clara and Matanzas, were issued by the Cuartel general in 1934. Forty-four sheets covering the rest of the republic were issued in 1941.

## ESTADO MAYOR GENERAL

*See* Ejército.

## GABINETE DE IDENTIFICACIÓN MILITAR

Established by decree 1831 of Dec. 2, 1923. By decree 850 of May 31, 1928, its functions were transferred to the Negociado de dactiloscopia de la Sección de personal y órdenes del Estado mayor del ejército. Issued *Anuario*, 1-2, covering the periods 1924/27 and 1927/28.

## GABINETE NACIONAL DE IDENTIFICACIÓN

By presidential decree 1173, Dec. 20, 1911, the Oficina de identificación de delincuentes was reorganized as the Gabinete nacional de identificación attached to the Secretaría de gobernación. By presidential decree 963, Oct. 22, 1913, the

Sección de química legal of the Secretaría de sanidad y beneficencia was transferred to the Secretaría de justicia as the Laboratorio de química legal. By decree 2393, Nov. 7, 1938, the Gabinete was transferred to Justicia and absorbed the Laboratorio and by decree 2738, Sept. 30, 1942 was transferred to the Ministerio de defensa nacional. The Gabinete has published a *Revista de identificación y asuntos generales*, vol. 1 in eight numbers, 1932; and a *Revista de técnica policial, forense y criminalística*, beginning with 1941.

#### GUARDIA RURAL

Established Apr. 10, 1901. By a law of Oct. 29, 1914, for economic defense, the Guardia rural was merged with the Ejército. *Memorias* were issued covering the years 1904, 1905, 1909/10, and 1910/12.

#### INSTITUTO CÍVICO MILITAR

*See under* Ministerio de educación.

#### JUNTA CENTRAL DE DEFENSA CIVIL

A Comisión nacional de defensa civil was set up by decree 3319, Dec. 10, 1941, and apparently replaced by a Junta central de defensa civil under the Ministerio de defensa nacional under the authority of acuerdo-ley 12, Feb. 5, 1942.

Decree 2196, Aug. 10, 1942, established a Dirección de protección y defensa del niño, and decree 2197, Aug. 10, 1942, a Servicio femenino para la defensa civil.

No. 1 of a *Boletín del Servicio [femenino] [para] defensa [civil]* was issued under the date of Mar. 1943.

#### MARINA DE GUERRA

By law of July 2, 1909, the service of Guardacostas was reorganized as Marina nacional.

Decree 578, Feb. 27, 1934, revoked the Ley orgánica de la marina de guerra of Aug. 16, 1926, and replaced the Marina de guerra de Cuba by the Marina de guerra constitucional.

Acuerdo-ley 7, Jan. 27, 1942 (Ley orgánica del Ejército y de la marina de guerra), provides for the organization of the Marina de guerra as follows: Estado mayor general, Cuerpo general, Servicio jurídico naval, Servicio de sanidad naval, Academia y escuelas navales, Personal de oficiales, suboficiales y alistados retirados, Reserva naval and Milicia naval.

A *Boletín hidrográfico* was issued from about 1925 to 1930.

From Aug. 1937 to June 1938, the Navy issued a monthly review entitled *Marina constitucional*.

#### PATRONATO ADMINISTRATIVO DE LAS ESCUELAS RURALES CÍVICO-MILITARES

The Patronato, which formed part of the Consejo corporativo, educación, sanidad y beneficencia, was established in 1931 to administer the returns of the tax of 9 centavos a peso for each sack of sugar (325 lbs.) produced in Cuba, levied by law of Dec. 30, 1936. The adjutant general of the Ejército constitucional was the chairman; the president of the Consejo is the secretary; the quartermaster general of the army, the treasurer. In addition, there was a representative each from the Asociación nacional de hacendados de Cuba and the Asociación de colonos de Cuba. The schools continued in 1941 under the Ministerio de educación as escuelas rurales.

*Memoria anual: 1937-39.*

## POLICÍA NACIONAL

Administered by Ministerio de defensa nacional by acuerdo-ley 2, Dec. 31, 1941.

*Policia, órgano oficial de la Policía nacional.* Dec. 1941 to date. Monthly.

## SOCIEDAD NACIONAL DE LA CRUZ ROJA CUBANA

An official organization, functioning in connection with the Ministerio de defensa nacional. Issues *Cruz roja cubana, revista mensual*, beginning in 1936.

## TRIBUNAL SUPERIOR DE LA JURISDICCIÓN DE GUERRA

Its "resoluciones" and "sentencias" are issued officially only in the *Gaceta oficial*.

## MARINA MERCANTE

Sección de la marina mercante, pesca y alumbrado de costas was abolished by decree 142 of Jan. 23, 1941, the Sección de la marina mercante being transferred to the Ministerio de hacienda, Negociados de balizamiento y alumbrado de costas to the Ministerio de obras públicas, and Pesca to the Ministerio de agricultura.

## Ministerio de Educación

Annexed to the Secretaría de justicia on Jan. 11, 1899, but established as the Secretaría de instrucción pública on Jan. 1, 1900. By the "Ley orgánica del poder ejecutivo," Jan. 25, 1909, designated as the Secretaría de instrucción y bellas artes. Designated as the Secretaría de educación by decree-law 136 of Apr. 14, 1934. Decree-law 283 of June 8, 1934, provided among other things for the establishment of a Dirección de la cultura. The intention was to reorganize this as the Instituto nacional de cultura (cf. decree 2520, Nov. 13, 1938, which was abrogated by 2094, Aug. 26, 1939). Name of the department changed from Secretaría to Ministerio Oct. 10, 1940.

By decree 3117, Oct. 30, 1940, the following institutions of the Consejo corporativo de educación, sanidad y beneficencia were transferred to this ministry: Instituto cívico militar, Escuelas cívicas militares, Hogares infantiles campesinos, and Departamento de cultura física y mental para minoría.

Radio stations CMZ and CDX were inaugurated under the ministry in Sept. 1939.

A study entitled *Education in Cuba* prepared by Severin K. Turosienski, and issued by the United States Office of Education as its *Bulletin*, 1943. No. 1, gives a comprehensive picture of the Ministry and its organization.

In lieu of regular reports, there is a section on education in the message of the President presented at the beginning of the semiannual sessions of Congress. The reports of the Military governor, 1899-May 20, 1902, the *Informe de la administración provisional*, by the provisional governor, Oct. 13, 1906-Jan. 28, 1909, and the *Memoria de la administración del Presidente de la república*, 1909-1930/31, all contain systematic summaries of the work of the department.

A periodical *La instrucción primaria*, 1902-13, a *Revista de bellas artes*, three quarterly numbers in 1918, and a *Revista de instrucción pública*, 1918-20, second series 1925-28; and a *Revista de educación* 1937-June 1941, were issued.

With the establishment of the Dirección de la cultura in 1934, there has been a considerable increase in publication activity. With Jan. 1935, the monthly *Revista cubana* (suspended from Jan. 1938 to June 1941) was established. In

addition to four series (six numbers each) of the *Cuadernos de cultura* (a fifth series in progress), and four volumes of the series *Grandes periodistas cubanos*, various separate works such as *Homenaje a Enrique José Varona en el cincuentenario de su primer curso de filosofía*, 1935, and Francisco González del Valle: *Cronología herediana* (1803-1839), 1938, have been published; *Archivo José Martí*, a periodical devoted to material on Martí, first issued by the former Consejo corporativo de educación, sanidad y beneficencia, año 1, no. 1, 1940 to date.

#### ARCHIVO NACIONAL

Established as the Archivo general de real hacienda of the island of Cuba by royal order of Jan. 28, 1840. A periodical *Boletín del archivo nacional*, containing historical documents and articles, began publication in 1902.

The Archivo nacional has also issued the following inventories:

*Inventario general del archivo de la delegación del Partido revolucionario cubano en Nueva York (1892-1898)*. Tomo I, 1921.

*Publicaciones del Archivo Nacional*: I (1943) *Catálogo de los fondos del Real consulado de agricultura, industria y comercio y de la Junta de fomento*; II (1943), *Correspondencia diplomática de la delegación cubana en Nueva York durante la guerra de independencia de 1895 a 1898*; III (1944) *Catálogo de los fondos de las Floridas*.

#### BIBLIOTECA NACIONAL

Founded Oct. 18, 1901. Issued a *Revista*, vol. 1-6, 1909-12.

#### COMISIÓN NACIONAL DE EDUCACIÓN FÍSICA Y DEPORTES

Established and attached to the Secretaría de educación by decree-law 490, Nov. 12, 1935, incorporating Instituto nacional de educación física, created by decree 1096, June 30, 1928.

*Estatutos y reglamento de la Federación atlética nacional amateur inter-institutos (FANAI)*, 1940.

*Reglamento de educación física escolar*, 1941.

#### COMISIÓN NACIONAL DE FOLKLORE

See Instituto cubano de altos estudios, Academies and Societies.

#### CONSEJO NACIONAL DE EDUCACIÓN Y CULTURA

The Consejo as authorized by article 59 of the Constitution of 1940, and in accordance with the law of Jan. 8, 1937, was organized by decree 3439 of Nov. 19, 1940. *Informe: Memoria de las labores*, 1941 to date.

#### DIRECCIÓN DE LA CULTURA

See directly under the Ministerio de educación.

#### DIRECCIÓN GENERAL DE DEPORTES

Established as unpaid organization under the Secretaría de educación by decree 1454, July 9, 1938. See also Comisión nacional de educación física y deportes.

#### INSTITUTO CÍVICO MILITAR

Established under the Ministerio de defensa nacional by decree-law 707, Mar. 30, 1936, the purpose being stated as follows:

"Se crea el Instituto cívico militar para amparar, proteger y educar a la níñez desvalida huérfana de padres campesinos, obreros, policías y alistados del Ejército.

y de la Marina constitucional que hayan muerto con motivo o ocasión de su trabajo o servicio." The Centro superior tecnológico, of the Institute, is located at Ceiba del Agua, province of Havana, having been inaugurated Jan. 8, 1938. A *Memoria* was issued in 1938, and also for 1939-40.

Transferred to the Ministerio de educación by decree 3117, Oct. 30, 1940.

#### JUNTA NACIONAL DE ARQUEOLOGÍA

Established as Comisión nacional de arqueología by presidential decree of Aug. 9, 1937, but was by decree 2405, Nov. 1, 1938, to be incorporated in an Instituto cubano de altos estudios. Designated as Junta nacional de arqueología by decree 1392, May 3, 1941. Further definition of functions was given by decree of Dec. 26, 1942.

*Revista de arqueología.* Año 1, No. 1, Aug. 1938 to date.

#### MUSEO NACIONAL

Created by decree 184, Feb. 22, 1913.

#### NEGOCIADO-REGISTRO DE LA PROPIEDAD ARTÍSTICA Y LITERARIA

The copyright office transferred from the Secretaría de agricultura by decree-law 283 of June 8, 1934. Previous to the transfer, the copyright entries were listed in the *Boletín de marcas y patentes*. For a few years subsequent to the transfer the "Relación de las obras inscriptas" (catalog of catalog entries) was printed quarterly in the *Gaceta oficial*.

#### PATRONATO NACIONAL DE COLONIAS INFANTILES

An official organization set up in September 1934 by decree-law 236, May 18, 1934. Funds have been provided from the national lottery.

A *Memoria anual* has been issued covering the year 1936.

#### SOCIEDAD COLOMBISTA PANAMERICANA

*See under Academies and Societies.*

#### UNIVERSIDAD DE LA HABANA

*See under Other Agencies (following the Ministries).*

### Ministerio de Estado

Established on Jan. 11, 1899, as the Secretaría de estado y gobernación. On May 20, 1902, designated as the Secretaría de estado y justicia, Gobernación being set up as a separate department. In the "Ley orgánica del poder ejecutivo," Jan. 25, 1909, designated as the Secretaría de estado, Justicia being also set up as a separate department. Name changed from Secretaría to Ministerio Oct. 10, 1940.

In 1943 the Ministry had the following organization: Dirección del protocolo, Dirección general de relaciones culturales, Dirección política, Dirección de asuntos comerciales y consulares, Dirección de asuntos generales, Oficina panamericana, Dirección de ciudadanía y migración, Consultoría diplomática, and Oficina de personal, bienes y pagos.

In lieu of regular reports, there is a section on foreign relations in the message of the president presented at the beginning of the semiannual sessions of Congress. The reports of the Military governor, 1899-May 20, 1902, the *Informe de la*

*administración provisional* by the provisional governor, Oct. 13, 1906-Jan. 28, 1909, and the *Memoria de la administración del Presidente de la república*, 1909-1930/31, all contain systematic summaries of the work of the department.

Publication of the current *Boletín oficial*, which contains laws, decrees, treaties, messages and other documents of interest to the foreign service, was begun in 1904. The *Memorias comerciales* were issued as a supplement, being continued as, *Boletín de informaciones comerciales*, 1929 to Aug. 1931. The first edition of the *Anuario diplomático y consular* was issued for 1925, the second for 1926, the third for 1927-28, the fourth for 1928-29, the fifth for 1930, the sixth for 1938, the seventh in 1940, and the eighth in 1943 simply as *Anuario*, containing as usual the directory of the ministry, an index to the recent decrees of the ministry, a list of all treaties and international acts to which Cuba is a party, biographies of secretaries and ministers of state, and of diplomatic and consular officials, a list of diplomatic missions and consulates in Cuba, etc.

*Anuario cultural de Cuba 1943*, giving an overall picture of Cuban cultural institutions and organizations marks the recent development of a Dirección general de relaciones culturales. An autonomous Comisión cubana de cooperación intelectual was created at the instance of the Secretario de estado in 1925, and was reorganized in 1937.

A small pocket directory of the diplomatic corps resident at Havana is printed from time to time under the title *Lista del cuerpo diplomático extranjero*.

There have been four Cuban treaty collections (tratados, convenios y convenciones) 1903-08, 1903-14, 1916-30, Vol. III, 1930-35, and vol. IV, issued in three parts in 1936/37. Although 1903-08 (Convenios y tratados) is called "tomo primero," it is superseded by 1903-14 which may be regarded as vol. 1; 1916-30 may be regarded as vol. 2.

There have been several diplomatic documents, usually in gray paper covers (called *Libro gris*):

*Documentos internacionales referentes al reconocimiento de república de Cuba. 1904.*

(*Documentos diplomáticos*) *Copia de la correspondencia cambiada entre la legación de su Majestad Británica en La Habana y la Secretaría de estado de la república relativa al trato de los inmigrantes jamaiquinos. 1924.*

*Documentos diplomáticos relativos a la adhesión de la república de Cuba al pacto multilateral, firmado en París el 27 de agosto de 1928. 1928.*

*Archivos diplomáticos, 1908. Documentos relativos a la correspondencia cursada entre el gobierno de la república y la legación de su Majestad Británica sobre aguas jurisdiccionales. 1929.*

*Laudo del dr. Luis Octavio Divinió en el arbitraje internacional de los Estados Unidos de América y de Cuba, reclamación del sr. Charles J. Harran. 1930.*

*Notas diplomáticas cruzadas entre las cancillerías de las repúblicas de Cuba y del Perú. 1933.*

*Documentos diplomáticos relativos a la guerra civil de España. 1939.*

*Correspondencia diplomática cruzada entre la cancillería de la república de Cuba y la Comisión permanente de Washington, D. C. (E. U. A.) en relación con la reclamación interpuesta al gobierno de la República peruana por denegación de justicia en perjuicio de ciudadanos cubanos. 1940.*

#### SOCIEDAD GEOGRÁFICA DE CUBA

*See under Academies and Societies.*

## Ministerio de Gobernación

Annexed to the Ministerio de estado on Jan. 11, 1899, but established as the Secretaría de gobernación on May 20, 1902. Designated as the Secretaría de gobernación y guerra by decree of Sept. 15, 1933, merging the Secretaría de la guerra y marina with Gobernación. Guerra y marina was made independent again by decree-law 47, Mar. 5, 1934. Name changed from Secretaría to Ministerio Oct. 10, 1940.

In lieu of regular reports, there is a section on Gobernación in the message of the president presented at the beginning of the semiannual sessions of Congress. The *Informe de la administración provisional*, Oct. 13, 1906-Jan. 28, 1909, and the *Memoria de la administración del Presidente de la república*, 1909-1930/31, all contain systematic summaries of the work of the department. In addition, there is a series of *Informes y memoria del letrado consultor*, 1909/10-1912/13 complete in four volumes.

### COMISIÓN DEL SERVICIO CIVIL

*See under* Other Agencies, following the ministries.

### COMISIÓN REVISORA CINEMATOGRÁFICA

Established by decree 361 of Mar. 2, 1927.

### CONSEJO SUPERIOR DE DEFENSA SOCIAL

Under the Código de defensa social, effective Oct. 9, 1938, a consejo has been provided for in connection with the Secretaría de gobernación (cf. Reglamento, decree 2108, Oct. 7, 1938) and articles 192 of the Constitution of 1940. Data relative to the Consejo and its Acuerdo have been published unofficially in the *Revista penal de la Habana*.

### CUERPO DE LA POLICÍA SECRETA NACIONAL

*See* Policía secreta nacional.

### GUARDIA RURAL

*See* Ejército, Ministerio de defensa nacional.

### INTERVENTOR DE LA PROPIEDAD ENEMIGA

*See under* Other Agencies following the ministries.

### JUNTA CENTRAL ELECTORAL

*See* Tribunal superior electoral, Judicial branch.

### POLICÍA NACIONAL

*See under* Ministerio de defensa nacional.

### POLICÍA SECRETA NACIONAL

By decree-law 186, Aug. 28, 1935, the Policía constitucional de investigaciones (Policía técnica nacional) was called Policía secreta nacional, the previously existing Policía secreta nacional having been abolished by decree 1730, Sept. 21, 1933. A monthly periodical *Policía secreta nacional* has been issued from Nov. 1937 to date.

## Ministerio de Hacienda

Established Jan. 11, 1899. Name of the department changed from Secretaría to Ministerio Oct. 10, 1940. Among the bureaus and other agencies constituting the Ministry, the following may be mentioned:

Dirección general de aduanas

Dirección general de consultoría, apremios y bienes del estado

Dirección general de estadística

Dirección general de rentas e impuestos

Dirección general del fondo especial de obras públicas

Dirección general del servicio central, pensiones y jubilaciones

Intervención general de la república

Tesorería general de la república

In the *Ley orgánica del poder ejecutivo*, 1909 the term "secciones" was used. The "direcciones generales" were organized in place of them in 1935 and 1936.

The following official reports give many details concerning the department, its development and operation:

*A report of the revenue system of Cuba*, by Edwin R. A. Seligman and Carl S. Shoup, 1932. Issued also in Spanish.

*El sistema tributario de Cuba, estudio hecho a solicitud del secretario de hacienda*, by Roswell Magill, Carl Shoup, Havana, 1939. Issued originally in English as the *Cuban fiscal system*, 1939.

In lieu of regular *memorias*, there is a section on Hacienda in the message of the president presented at the beginning of the semi-annual sessions of Congress. The reports of the Military governor, 1899–May 20, 1902, the *Informe de la administración provisional*, by the provisional governor, Oct. 13, 1906–Jan. 28, 1909, and the *Memoria de la administración del presidente de la república*, 1909–1930/31, all contain systematic summaries of the work of the department. A separate *Informe* was issued for the fiscal period 1927/28.

Fiscal laws, decrees and regulations, as well as treasury statements are published regularly in the *Boletín oficial del Ministerio de hacienda*, which was established in July 1909. Previous to the establishment of the *Boletín oficial* (May 20, 1902–08), the customs regulations had been issued separately in four volumes as *Circulares* of the Sección de aduanas, and also continued for the year 1909. The *Ley de presupuesto* (latest in detail seems to be 1937 [*Gaceta oficial*, no. 272, June 30, 1937]; extensions were made for 1939, 1940, 1941 and 1942. Cf. *Gaceta oficial*, Jan. 15, 1942; decree extended it for 1942) is published in the *Gaceta oficial*, and the budget proposals in the *Diario de sesiones* of both houses of Congress. The liquidation of the budget is issued in the *Gaceta oficial*.

The Sección de estadística, which had existed from the beginning, was replaced on July 1, by a Dirección general de estadística through decree-law 23 (June 21, 1935), which at the same time abolished the Comisión nacional de estadística y reformas económicas, the Comisión nacional de aranceles (established by law 14, Mar. 15, 1935) and the Comisión de información y comprobación de valores adeudables.

The principal statistical series of the Secretaría prepared until 1935 by the Sección de estadística and currently by the Dirección general de estadística are as follows:

*Circulación monetaria y movimiento bancario*, 1936–41.

*Comercio exterior*. May 1902 to date (quarterly July 1902–Dec. 1903; semi-annual, 1904–20; annual 1921 to date).

*Consumo e importación de ganado, 1900-1909.*

*Cotización de la moneda, cambios (giros), valores de acciones, bonos y obligaciones*

... Four reports covering the period 1908-21.

*Inmigración y movimiento de pasajeros, 1906/07-1932-33.*

*Industria azucarera y sus derivadas, zafra de 1908/04-1931.* Annual. See also Ministerio de agricultura.

*Movimiento de pasajeros.* 1937-38.

*Movimiento de población.* 1937.

*Presupuestos municipales,* a series published until 1906/07.

*Subsidio industrial y su tributación, 1899/1900-1901/02, 1908/09-1911/12.*

Since its establishment in 1935, the Dirección general de estadística has been issuing in mimeographed form, certain series of statistics formerly issued also in mimeographed form by the Comisión nacional de estadística y reformas económicas, which had been created by law of Jan. 22, 1913. The Comisión was abolished by decree-law 23, of June 21, 1935, which set up on July 1, 1935, a Dirección general de estadística in the Secretaría de hacienda. For the years 1927, 1928 (semi-annual), 1929 (semi-annual), 1931, 1932, and 1933 mimeographed volumes of statistics in oblong format entitled *Estadísticas* were issued covering a great variety of subjects such as banking, money in circulation, production of honey and beeswax, education, industry, imports, vital statistics, manufacture of tobacco, beers, and liquors, pensions, penal statistics, etc. In addition many of these sections were from time to time distributed as separate publications.

Certain other current statistics are usually also published regularly in the monthly *Revista de comercio* (Ministerio de comercio).

The Intervención general was established as an auditor-general's office under the Secretaría de hacienda by order 79, Mar. 22, 1902 (superseded by "Ley del poder ejecutivo," art. 462). *Memorias de los trabajos realizados* have been issued covering the periods 1902/03-1914/15 and 1933/35.

The Lotería nacional was authorized by law of July 7, 1909, and is attached to the Ministerio de hacienda.

The Comisión temporal de liquidación bancaria was established by law Jan. 31, 1921, and dissolved Dec. 13, 1927. The Comisión issued a *Compendio de los trabajos realizados*, in one volume, covering 1921-24.

The Comisión de defensa nacional was set up as an advisory body by executive decree 449 of March 29, 1928, the Secretario de hacienda being designated as the chairman. *Boletín* No. 1, Aug. 6, 1928 was issued. Apparently no more numbers were published.

The Comisión técnica arancelaria, established by decree-law 293, Oct. 3, 1935, has issued no separate publications.

Comisión de fomento nacional: In connection with law 31, Nov. 22, 1941, relating to a loan of \$25,000,000 from the Export-Import Bank of Washington, D. C., a special Fondo de fomento was established under control of the above commission of five members.

In the 1940 Constitution, provision was made for the eventual establishment of a Banco nacional and of a Tribunal de cuentas, but laws to implement these constitutional provisions have not yet been enacted. In reference to the proposed national bank, the American technical mission to Cuba (Misión técnica americana en Cuba) presented its second report to the Cuban government on Apr. 22, 1942, under the title *The Central bank and stabilization fund*. This second report was also printed in Spanish under the title *El Banco central y el fondo de estabilización*.

## Ministerio de Justicia

Established on Jan. 11, 1899, as the Secretaría de justicia e instrucción pública. By civil order No. 1, Jan. 1, 1900, designated as the Secretaría de justicia, Instrucción pública being made a separate department. Annexed to Estado on May 20, 1902. By the "Ley orgánica del poder ejecutivo," Jan. 25, 1902, re-established as the Secretaría de justicia. Name changed from Secretaría to Ministerio Oct. 1902.

In lieu of regular reports, there is a section on Justicia in the message of the president presented at the beginning of the semiannual sessions of Congress. The *Informe de la administración provisional* by the provisional governor, Oct. 13, 1906-Jan. 28, 1909, and the *Memoria de la administración del Presidente de la república, 1909-1930/31*, all contain systematic summaries of the work of the department.

Eight volumes of a series entitled *Dictámenes del secretario de justicia sobre cuestiones sometidas a su consulta, 1910-1917*, have been issued. A private publication by Dr. Domingo Villamil y Pérez issued as vol. 36 (1937) of the *Biblioteca jurídica de autores cubanos y extranjeros* contains the *Dictámenes* which he had as "letrado consultor" rendered to the Secretaría de justicia. There has been a *Memoria de estadística judicial, quinquenio de 1909 al 1913*, as well as a second volume under the title: *Anuario de estadística judicial y penitenciaria "biénio de 1914-1915."*

See also Comisión nacional codificadora and Comisión técnica legislativa.

### COMISIÓN NACIONAL CODIFICADORA

Established by law of Mar. 9, 1922, the work later being carried on through an Oficina de proyectos legislativos. Abolished by decree 1653, Sept. 16, 1933, the duties later assumed by a Comisión técnica legislativa. The Comisión nacional codificadora published one volume (three numbers) of a *Boletín de legislación* in 1929.

### COMISIÓN TÉCNICA LEGISLATIVA

Established by decree 1654 of June 3, 1937, the Oficina de proyectos legislativos and the Comisión nacional codificadora having been abolished previously. To publish a *Revista de legislación y jurisprudencia*, but no numbers have yet been issued.

### OFICINA DE ESTADÍSTICA

See Gabinete de Identificación, Ministerio de defensa nacional.

### OFICINA NACIONAL DEL CENSO

See Tribunal superior electoral, Judicial branch.

### POLICÍA JUDICIAL

Created by law of Feb. 26, 1910. Reglamento promulgated by decree 269, Feb. 8, 1939.

The *Revista penal de la Habana*, Dec. 1938, to date, was declared by decree 580, Mar. 7, 1940, to be "órgano oficial de la Policía judicial de la república de Cuba," beginning with the number for Jan./Feb. 1940.

## Ministerio de Obras Públicas

On Jan. 11, 1899, Obras públicas formed a section of the Secretaría de agricultura, comercio, industria y obras públicas. Established as the Secretaría de obras públicas on Jan. 1, 1900. Name changed from Secretaría to Ministerio Oct. 10, 1940.

In lieu of regular reports, there is a section on Obras públicas in the message of the President presented at the beginning of the semiannual sessions of Congress. The reports of the Military governor, 1900-May 20, 1902, the *Informe de la administración provisional*, by the provisional governor, Oct. 13, 1906-Jan. 28, 1909, and the *Memoria de la administración del Presidente de la república*, 1909-1930/31, all contain systematic summaries of the work of the department. In addition, there have been separate *Memorias* for 1902/03 and 1935/36. In continuation of four *Memorias sobre las obras públicas* published under the Spanish regime, a *Memoria sobre los ferrocarriles, 1882-1901*, was issued in 1902. *Cuba y sus comunicaciones*, was issued in 2 vol., in 1925, and a *Memoria administrativa y descriptiva de las obras de la carretera central*, in four volumes in 1931. A periodical *Boletín de obras públicas* was published for July and Aug. 1924, and for July 1926-Jan. 1931, incl.

### COMISIÓN DE FERROCARRILES

*See* Comisión nacional de transportes, Other Agencies (following the Ministries).

### SOCIEDAD CUBANA DE INGENIEROS

*See under* Academies and Societies.

## Ministerio de Salubridad y Asistencia Social

Established by decree 894 of Aug. 1907 as the Secretaría de sanidad, elaborating the functions of the Departamento de sanidad. Designated as the Secretaría de sanidad y beneficencia on Jan. 25, 1909, absorbing the Departamento de beneficencia. Name changed from Secretaría to Ministerio Oct. 10, 1940.

In lieu of regular *memorias*, there is a section on this department in the message of the President presented at the beginning of the semiannual sessions of Congress. The *Informe de la administración provisional*, by the provisional governor, Oct. 13, 1906, to Jan. 28, 1909, and the *Memoria de la administración del Presidente de la república*, 1909-1930/31, all contain systematic summaries of the work of the department.

In addition to the review *Sanidad y asistencia social* (previous to 1941 *Sanidad y beneficencia, Boletín oficial*) April 1909 to date, there is issued a *Boletín semanal epidemiológico sanitario*, 1921 to date. *Finlay, revista de divulgación sanitaria* was issued during the period May 1929-May 1930. The review *Sanidad y asistencia social* includes the *Informe anual sanitario y demográfico*, which had originally been issued as a separate publication by the Departamento de sanidad.

### CENTRO DE ORIENTACIÓN INFANTIL

Established by a law of June 23, 1938 to have charge of the Escuela reformatoria de Guanajay and of the Escuela de Aldecos. Placed under supervision of Salubridad y asistencia social by decree 3117, Oct. 30, 1940. Given autonomous status again through decree 3217, Nov. 11, 1943.

## CONSEJO CORPORATIVO DE EDUCACIÓN, SANIDAD Y BENEFICENCIA

Established by law of Aug. 28, 1936, as a central supervisory and fiscal agency for Consejo nacional de tuberculosis, Instituto cívico-militar, Corporación nacional de asistencia pública, Instituto técnico de salubridad rural, and Patronato administrativo de las escuelas rurales cívico-militares. A description of these organizations and their functions is given in the official publication by Aristides Sosa de Quesada, the president of the Consejo, entitled *El Consejo corporativo de educación, sanidad y beneficencia y sus instituciones filiales*, 1937.

By decree 3,117, Oct. 30, 1940, in compliance with the constitution, the Consejo and component organizations were transferred to the Ministerio de salubridad y asistencia social and to the Ministerio de educación as follows: Salubridad y asistencia social: Consejo nacional de tuberculosis, Corporación nacional de asistencia pública, Instituto técnico de salubridad rural, Patronato adscripto de la lepra, sífilis y enfermedades cutáneas, and the Centro de orientación infantil; Educación: Instituto cívico militar, Escuelas cívicas militares, Hogares infantiles campesinos, and the Departamento de cultura física y mental para menores (under the Consejo).

For the *Archivo José Martí*, see under Ministerio de educación.

## CONSEJO NACIONAL DE TUBERCULOSIS

Established by decree-law 706, Mar. 30, 1936. Under supervision of Consejo corporativo de educación, sanidad y beneficencia. Patronato beneficencia antituberculoso, established by law of June 29, 1928, was at the same time dissolved and its duties transferred to the Consejo. A quarterly *Revista de tuberculosis* was started with Jan. 1937, and a *Boletín de información* was inaugurated in Jan. 1938. By decree 2692, Sept. 29, 1941, continued under Ministerio de salubridad.

## CORPORACIÓN NACIONAL DE ASISTENCIA PÚBLICA

Established by decree-law 708, Mar. 30, 1936, and associated with the Consejo corporativo de educación, sanidad y beneficencia as an agency to exercise control over private welfare institutions, and particularly over their financing. By decree 2690, Sept. 22, 1941, continued under the Ministerio de salubridad. By decree 2432, Aug. 21, 1943, the corporation is to function again as an autonomous and independent organization, according to the original plan.

## DEPARTAMENTO DE SANIDAD

Succeeded by the Secretaría de sanidad through authority of decree 894, Aug. 1907. Issued an *Informe anual sanitario y demográfico*, 1902-03-1907, and an *Informe mensual sanitario y demográfico*, 1903-1908. The *Informe anual* is continued under the Ministry in the review *Salubridad y asistencia social*.

## INSTITUTO FINLAY

Established by decree 1521, Oct. 17, 1927, under the Secretaría de sanidad y beneficencia, for studies and scientific investigations in hygiene and preventative medicine.

For publications, see directly under the Ministry.

## INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE HIGIENE

By decree 2059, July 1941, the Laboratorio nacional de sanidad and Centro general de vacuna of the Instituto Finlay were united with the Laboratorio farmacobiológico of the Consejo nacional de tuberculosis under the above name.

### INSTITUTO TÉCNICO DE SALUBRIDAD RURAL

Established by Dirección de sanidad of the Secretaría de sanidad y beneficencia in cooperation with Instituto Finlay, under authority of decree-law 705, Mar. 30, 1936. By law of Aug. 28, 1936, the supervision of the Servicio was entrusted to the Consejo corporativo de educación, sanidad y beneficencia. By art. X of law of June 23, 1938, designated as the Instituto técnico de salubridad rural. A series of technical *Informes* was initiated with June 1937 and continued to vol. 3, No. 2, June 1940.

### JUNTA CENTRAL DE SALUD Y MATERNIDAD

Established by law of Dec. 15, 1937. A monthly *Informaciones sociales, Boletín oficial del seguro de salud y maternidad* has been issued, beginning with Jan. 1938, through the Delegación provincial de salud y maternidad, Havana.

### PATRONATO DE LA LEPROSIS, ENFERMEDADES CUTÁNEAS Y SÍFILIS

Created by law of Feb. 1, 1938. In Oct. 1940 placed in the Ministerio de salubridad y asistencia social. Estatutos y reglamento general promulgated by decree 2116, July 8, 1943.

### PATRONATO PARA COMBATIR LA TUBERCULOSIS

Established by law of June 29, 1928, under the supervision of the Secretaría de sanidad y beneficencia. Dissolved upon the establishment of the Consejo nacional de tuberculosis.

## Ministerio del Trabajo

Created by decree 2142 of Oct. 13, 1933, the Secretaría de agricultura, comercio y trabajo being subsequently designated as the Secretaría de agricultura y comercio. A Dirección del trabajo had been created in the Secretaría de agricultura, comercio, y trabajo by decree 552, Apr. 28, 1933. Name changed from Secretaría to Ministerio Oct. 10, 1940.

The only systematic report on the Secretaría appears in the message of the president at the beginning of the semiannual sessions of Congress. A monthly *Revista de la Secretaría del trabajo* was issued from 1935 to Sept. 1936. Publication was renewed under the title *Trabajo, revista del Ministerio del trabajo*, with segunda época, beginning Jan. 1943. The monthly labor review includes not only articles, but reports, laws, decrees, court decisions, and, in the second series, the findings of first the Comisión nacional de arbitraje (established by decree 559, 1942), next the Comisión nacional de cooperación social (replacing former by decree 827, Mar. 17, 1943), and later the Consejo superior de trabajo (replacing the preceding by decree 1983, July 2, 1943).

Vol. 1 (1944) of the *Publicaciones de la revista Trabajo*, being reprinted from the review, has the title *Condiciones económicas y sociales de la república de Cuba*. Several *Cuadernos de difusión* have been issued.

### COMISIÓN NACIONAL DE SALARIOS MÍNIMOS

Established as Comisión técnica de salarios mínimos by decree-law 727, Nov. 30, 1934. Designated as Comisión nacional de salarios mínimos by decree-law 18, June 18, 1935.

### INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE PREVISIÓN Y REFORMAS SOCIALES

*See under Academies and Societies.*

## Other Agencies

### COMISIÓN DEL SERVICIO CIVIL

Organized by decree 121, Feb. 16, 1909, in accordance with the Ley del servicio civil. Suspended by decree 1605, Sept. 16, 1933. Re-established by decree-law 609, Feb. 21, 1936.

### COMISIÓN NACIONAL DE TRANSPORTES

Established by order 34 of Feb. 7, 1902 (a new general railway law which rendered null and void all previous railway laws, decrees and orders). The commission composed of the secretary of public works, the secretary of finance, and the secretary of agriculture, industry and commerce, was installed on Feb. 27, 1902. Decisions of the commission can be appealed to the Tribunal supremo.

By a decree of Mar. 19, 1938, under authority of a law of Feb. 14, 1938, the Comisión de ferrocarriles was on May 3, 1938 continued by the Comisión nacional de transportes, taking over at the same time the Dirección de transportes of the Secretaría de comunicaciones. An annual *Memoria* issued regularly from 1901/02 to date.

The *Memorias* include regulatory decisions of the commission, statistics beginning with 1910/11, "resoluciones" of the Tribunal supremo in appeals, for the years 1905/06-1908/09, a railway map of Cuba, and for the year 1937/38 a compilation of the Cuban legislation relating to transportation (railway, motor, maritime, and air).

### CORPORACIÓN NACIONAL DEL TURISMO

Established in July 1935 by decree-law 599, Oct. 16, 1934. In June 1933, a provisional organization, Comité de acción turística de corporaciones económicas y fuerzas vivas de Cuba had been set up.

*Boletín*. Sixteen numbers of a monthly bulletin were published from July 1935 to Mar. 1937 and resumed in 1940.

*Primera convención de comités locales de turismo de Cuba*.

*Informe de tesorería, 1937/39; 1939/40, Memoria, 1942*.

In addition, there have been issued several touristic publications, including a panoramic map of Havana, 1940.

### INSTITUTO CUBANO DE ESTABILIZACIÓN DEL AZÚCAR

Established on June 4, 1931, as an association by decree 607, May 6, 1931 (cf. law of May 14, 1931; Nov. 15, 1938; decree-law 522 of Jan. 18, 1936; decree 2133, July 30, 1936; law 20, Mar. 21, 1941; regulatory decree 1618, June 9, 1941) to participate in international conferences, to negotiate and conclude agreements with sugar producers of other countries in place of the Comisión nacional para la defensa del azúcar, and to make recommendations concerning sugar control. Functions of the Corporación exportadora nacional de azúcar were transferred to the Instituto by decree-law 522, Jan. 18, 1936. Issues an irregular mimeographed *Boletín*, reproducing in Spanish the *Bulletins of the International sugar commission*, beginning with No. 1, Oct. 1931 and continuing through No. 106, May 1940. Also issues a mimeographed letter service reproducing laws, decrees, regulations and other current official information of interest to members. The *Compilación legal sobre el azúcar* by Angel Usategui y Lezama was published in 1935.

Other agencies that have preceded the Instituto may be mentioned as follows:

Comisión financiera de azúcar, established by decree 155, Feb. 11, 1921; in accordance with decree 2293, Dec. 21, 1921, ceased operations on Jan. 1, 1922.

Comisión nacional para la defensa del azúcar, established by law of Oct. 4, 1927, which also authorized the establishment of the Compañía exportadora de azúcar de Cuba. The commission was replaced by the Instituto cubano de estabilización del azúcar, by decree 607, May 7, 1931.

Compañía exportadora de azúcar de Cuba, incorporated sugar exporting company authorized by a law of Oct. 4, 1927; replaced in 1929 by the Agencia cooperativa de exportación de azúcar.

Agencia cooperativa de exportación de azúcar, an incorporated cooperative sugar export agency established by decree 1866, Aug. 19, 1929, in continuation of the Compañía exportadora de azúcar de Cuba. Liquidation began in Apr. 1931.

Corporación exportadora nacional de azúcar, established by law of Nov. 15, 1930, for the stabilization of sugar. By decree-law 522, Jan. 18, 1936, its duties were transferred to the Instituto cubano de estabilización del azúcar, and the Corporación placed in liquidation, which action continued at least through 1941.

#### INSTITUTO CUBANO DE ESTABILIZACIÓN DEL CAFÉ

Established by decree-law 486, Sept. 14, 1934. An autonomous official organization, the secretary of agriculture being president ex-officio. A *Boletín del Instituto de estabilización del café* has been issued beginning with June 1937. The *Actas* of the second Conferencia panamericana del café, held at Havana in Aug. 1937, have been published by the Institute.

*Legislación cafetalera vigente por Roger Le Febure, 1942.*

#### INTERVENCIÓN DE LA PROPIEDAD ENEMIGA

The office of alien property custodian was set up by decree 3343, Dec. 12, 1941, in connection with the Ministerio de gobernación under authority of laws of July 23 and Aug. 30, 1918. Made an independent office by decree 3384, Dec. 16, 1941.

#### JUNTA DE ECONOMÍA DE GUERRA

Established in connection with the Oficina del primer ministro by decree 1437, Apr. 1, 1943. It is presided over by the "primer ministro," who need not necessarily have a portfolio. By decree 3509, Nov. 30, 1943, the following existing agencies are attached to the Junta: Oficina de regulación de precios y abastecimiento, Agencia de importación y exportación, and the Comisión marítima cubana.

In 1943, the Junta issued *Publicaciones* 1 and 2, the first being entitled *La economía al servicio de la nación*, and the second *La conferencia de las naciones unidas sobre alimentación y agricultura*.

The Oficina de regulación de precios y abastecimiento (ORPA) was established in connection with the Ministerio de comercio de decree 1366, May 13, 1940, modified by decree 1692, June 18, 1942.

*ORPA, mensual informativo oficial* was first issued under the date of Jan. 1944.

The Comisión marítima cubana was created by decree 1855, July 7, 1942 and attached originally to the Ministerio de comercio. Its quarterly official organ *Proa* was initiated with March 1943, and its monthly *Boletín oficial* with June 30, 1943.

The Agencia de importación y exportación was set up in the Ministerio de comercio by decree 2752, Oct. 6, 1941.

The Agencia reguladora de alcohol was set up under the Junta as an emergency organization by decree 902, Apr. 5, 1944.

#### UNIVERSIDAD DE LA HABANA

Opened for students in 1728. Granted autonomous administration by decree 2,059, Oct. 6, 1938.

Under its constitution of 1937, the University was organized in schools, sometimes referred to as faculties, as follows:

Escuela de arquitectura.  
Escuela de ciencias.  
Escuela de ciencias comerciales.  
Escuela de ciencias sociales y derecho público.  
Escuela de derecho.  
Escuela de educación.  
Escuela de farmacia.  
Escuela de filosofía y letras.  
Escuela de ingeniería.  
Escuela de ingeniería agronómica y azucarera.  
Escuela de medicina.  
Escuela de odontología.  
Escuela de veterinaria.

The principal current publications of the University are as follows:

*Boletín oficial universitario*, semimonthly administrative organ.

*Catálogo general*.

*Memoria anual*.

*Universidad de la Habana*, publicación bimestral, a scholarly review with contributions from various faculties.

In addition, the University has published, and continues to publish separate works and texts in the fields of its interests. For a full description of the University publications through 1938, consult the *Bibliografía de la Universidad de la Habana*, by Juan Miguel Dihigo y Mestre (1936), and a supplementary work with the same title by Carlos Manuel Trelles y Govín (1938).

## Academies and Societies

A certain number of existing academies and scientific societies have been reorganized as official corporations to which the government may turn for expert advice in the fields of their special competence. In other fields academies and scientific organizations have been organized under government sponsorship. A brief description of these follows:

### ACADEMIA CUBANA DE ALTOS ESTUDIOS JURÍDICOS

Established by presidential decree 2360 of Sept. 7, 1940, modified by decree 2437 of Sept. 16, 1942. Thirty-seven academicians. The Academy was to be definitely organized and to begin functioning early in 1943.

### ACADEMIA DE CIENCIAS MÉDICAS, FÍSICAS Y NATURALES DE LA HABANA

Founded on May 19, 1861, in accordance with a royal decree of Nov. 6, 1860. The new Reglamento of the Academy was approved by decree 2071, Apr. 30, 1941. *Anales*, 1864 to date.

The following are recent separate publications of the Academy:

*Estado actual*. 1939.

*Índice biográfico de los miembros de la Academia de ciencias médicas, físicas y naturales de la Habana*. 1942.

### ACADEMIA DE LA HISTORIA DE CUBA

An official body established by decree 772, Aug. 20, 1910. *Anales*, 1919 to date, and *Colección de documentos*, vol. 1-8, 1928-1931, are the principal series. In addition, the following have been issued:

*Discursos de recepción.*

*Discursos.*

*Elogios.*

*Centón epistolar de Domingo del Monte.* Vol. 1-5. 1923-38.

*Actas de las Asambleas de representantes y del Consejo de gobierno durante la guerra de independencia.* Vols. 1-6, 1928-33.

*Historia de la guerra de los diez años, por Francisco J. Ponte Domingo.* 1944.

Each work contains a list of the Academy's publications.

### ACADEMIA NACIONAL DE ARTES Y LETRAS

An official body established by decree 1004, Oct. 31, 1910.

*Anales*, 1916 to date, *Discursos de recepción*, and various other publications, including the following:

Castellanos, Jesús: *Colección postuma.* 1915-16. 3 vol.

Delmonte y Aponte, Domingo: *Obras completas de Domingo del Monte*, I.

Hernández Miyares, Enrique: *Obras completas*, 1915-16. 2 vol.

*Los optimistas.* 1914-15.

*Trabajos de la Corporación desde que se fundó en 22 de octubre de 1910 hasta noviembre de 1912.* 1912.

Xenes, Nieves: *Poetas.* 1915.

### ACADEMIA NACIONAL DE CIENCIAS DE LA EDUCACIÓN

An official body created by decree 2597, Sept. 9, 1936, but apparently inactive.

### ACADEMIA NACIONAL DE CIENCIAS SOCIALES

An official body established by decree 1925, Nov. 12, 1928, attached to the Secretaría de instrucción pública y bellas artes, but was unable to render any service owing to the prevailing political situation. All activities inherent in this academy were taken over by the Instituto nacional de previsión y reformas sociales (established 1936).

### ASOCIACIÓN DE ESCRITORES Y ARTISTAS AMERICANOS

By art. 1 of decree law 843, Apr. 20, 1936, "se declara de utilidad pública y se concede carácter oficial, como organismo integrante del Instituto nacional de previsión y reformas sociales, a la 'Asociación de escritores y artistas americanos'."

Publication of a periodical *América* was initiated with Jan. 1939.

### INSTITUTO CUBANO DE ALTOS ESTUDIOS

Established by decree 2405, Nov. 1, 1938, attached to the Secretaría de educación and incorporating the Comisión nacional de arqueología, the Seminario de investigaciones históricas, and the Comisión nacional de folklore as sections. Began to function Jan. 25, 1939.

### INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE ARTES PLÁSTICAS Y PICTÓRICAS

Creation of this body under supervision of Secretaría de educación authorized by decree 2536, Nov. 17, 1938, as a branch of the Instituto nacional de cultura which was not established. Functions now as an advisory body to the Ministerio de educación.

**INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE PREVISIÓN Y REFORMAS SOCIALES**

Established by decree-law 554, Feb. 4, 1936, as an autonomous advisory organization for social questions functioning in connection with the Ministerio del trabajo. Assumed the activities of the Academia nacional de ciencias sociales. An Instituto de re-educación de inválidos del trabajo was established at Marianao under the supervision of the Instituto by the same decree-law. The Asociación de escritores y artistas americanos is connected with the Instituto.

Various lectures delivered under the auspices of the Instituto have been issued in separate pamphlet form.

**INSTITUTO NACIONAL DEL TEATRO Y DEL CINE**

Creation authorized by decree 2520, Nov. 15, 1938, as a branch of the Instituto nacional de cultura which was never established. Decree 2094, Aug. 26, 1939, abrogated decree 2520.

**SOCIEDAD COLOMBISTA PANAMERICANA**

Recognized as an official corporation, advisory in character, attached to the Secretaría de educación, by decree-law 344, Oct. 18, 1935.

In 1939 a Unión interamericana del Caribe was set up by the Sociedad colombista panamericana, the secretary general being the secretary general of the Sociedad. For the first "reunión," Havana, 1939, the Sociedad published *Recomendaciones, acuerdos, votos y resoluciones* (65 p.); for the second "reunión," *Temario y reglamento* (25 p.) *Informe del secretario general* (81 p.) and *Memoria* (207 p.). A quarterly *Boletín [del Caribe]* of the Unión began publication in 1941.

**SOCIEDAD CUBANA DE INGENIEROS**

Founded in 1908. Recognized as an official corporation attached to the Secretaría de obras públicas by decree 1132, July 11, 1918.

A *Revista* is the principal publication.

**SOCIEDAD GEOGRÁFICA DE CUBA**

Founded in 1914. Recognized by decree 151, Jan. 20, 1930, as a "corporación oficial" attached to the Secretaría de estado. A *Revista* has been issued from 1928 to date.

**Professional Colleges and Associations of Producers**

The Constitution provides for the compulsory establishment of two types of organizations. Art. 70 dealing with "colegiación oficial obligatoria" for the various professions was placed in effect by decree 641, March 9, 1944. These professional colleges are to be enrolled in the Registro de organizaciones profesionales of the Ministerio del trabajo.

The following have been recognized:

Asociación farmacéutica nacional. By decree 353, Feb. 14, 1944, this association, established in 1907, was recognized as an "entidad oficial de la colegiación obligatoria." The *Revista farmacéutica de Cuba* is the official organ of the association.

Colegio nacional de periodistas de la república de Cuba. A corporation to include all professional journalists set up by decree 1442, May 21, 1942. The Estatutos were approved by decree 3382, Nov. 16, 1943.

Art. 256 of the Constitution provides that, to protect the common and national interests, there should be compulsory associations of producers within the various branches of production similar to the professional colleges. The following seem to be recognized under this section 256:

Asociación de colonos de Cuba. The official Cuban sugar planters association established by decree 16, Jan. 2, 1934, to act as the legal representative organization of the class of sugar planters and to cooperate with the public authorities in that field.

Asociación de dueños y empleados de barberías y peluquerías. Organized under supervision of the Ministerio de comercio by decree 789, March 8, 1944.

Asociación nacional de caficultores de Cuba. Authorized under the supervision of the Ministerio de agricultura by decree 1396, May 5, 1943. Estatutos approved by decree 2891, Oct. 7, 1943.

Asociación nacional de comerciantes-almacenistas de café. Authorized by decree 2218, July 23, 1943.

Asociación nacional de comisionistas del comercio exterior. Authorized by decree 776 of Feb. 15, 1944.

Asociación nacional de corredores de seguros. Organized under the supervision of the Ministerio de comercio by decree 790, Feb. 16, 1944.

Asociación nacional de cosecheros de tabacos de Cuba. An obligatory association for tobacco growers set up by decree 96, March 27, 1942, under the authority of an acuerdo-ley regulating production and supply.

Asociación nacional de fabricantes de cigarros. A compulsory association set up by decree 994, Apr. 1942.

Asociación nacional de ganaderos de Cuba. A stockraisers' association set up by decree 3496, Nov. 25, 1942. Estatutos generales approved by decree 1861, June 24, 1943. Takes over the duties of the Comisión de defensa de la ganadería.

Asociación nacional de hacendados. Law 141, May 3, 1935, provides for a certain regular assessment to raise funds to carry on the activities of the Sugar manufacturers' association, the reports to be made to the Ministerio de agricultura.

Asociación nacional de industriales tostadores de café. Set up by decree 2705, Aug. 30, 1943.

Asociación nacional de mediadores del comercio de café. Organized under supervision of the Ministerio de comercio by decree 3921, Dec. 9, 1943.

Federación nacional de agentes comerciales de Cuba. Authorized by decree 788, Feb. 22, 1944.

Unión de fabricantes de tabaco. A compulsory organization established by decree 789, Mar. 11, 1942, which had previously been known as the Unión de fabricantes de tabacos y cigarros de Cuba. The official organ of the Unión and also of the Asociación de almacenistas y cosecheros de tabaco de Cuba is the monthly periodical *Habano, revista tabacalera*, which began publication in 1935.

## Retirement and Social Security Funds

Caja general de jubilaciones y pensiones de empleados y obreros de ferrocarriles y tranvías.

Established as Caja general de jubilaciones y pensiones by law of Oct. 9, 1923 (cf. law, Nov. 24, 1921); by law of Oct. 4, 1929, designated as above. One of the largest of the retirement and social security funds in Cuba.

A monthly *Boletín* is issued.

Other special funds have also been set up for school teachers, civil employees, judiciary, military establishment, sugar workers, telephone workers, maritime workers, notaries, bank employees, journalists, etc., as follows:

1913: Caja de jubilaciones y pensiones para militares.

Created by law of Aug. 18, 1913. Oldest fund of this kind in Cuba.

1915: Caja de retiro de comunicaciones.

Established in the organic law of the Departamento de correos, approved Mar. 18, 1915.

1917: Comisión de jubilaciones y pensiones judiciales.

Created by law of May 16, 1917.

1919: Caja de jubilaciones y pensiones del retiro civil.

Set up by law of June 25, 1919.

1919: Caja del retiro escolar.

Created by law of Aug. 25, 1919.

1920: Caja de retiro y pensiones de la policía nacional.

Established by law of Feb. 6, 1920, which has been amended by law of July 31, 1923, and decree-law 723, Mar. 31, 1936.

1923: Caja del retiro telefónico.

Established by law of Oct. 9, 1923, although earlier authorized by law of Nov. 24, 1921.

1927: Retiro marítimo.

Created by law of July 4, 1927.

*Boletín trimestral.* Año 1, No. 1-2, Mar./June 1939.

1929: Caja de jubilación notarial.

Established by law of Feb. 20, 1929 (cf. law of Sept. 28, 1937).

1929: Caja de jubilaciones y pensiones de los registradores de la propiedad.

Established by law of March 26, 1929. The Comisión in charge is headed by the Director general de los registros y del notariado, Ministerio de justicia.

1934: Caja del seguro de salud y maternidad obrera.

Established by decree-law 781, Dec. 28, 1934.

1935: Retiro de periodistas.

A public institution set up by decree-law 172, Aug. 23, 1935. A year-book *Periodismo en Cuba* was published for 1937 and subsequent years.

1938: Caja general de jubilaciones y pensiones de empleados de bancos de la república de Cuba.

Public institution created by law of Sept. 7, 1938. Has issued leaflet reports *Movimiento de fondos y estados anexos* for Sept. 15, 1938-July 20, 1939; Sept. 15, 1938-Dec. 31, 1939; Jan./Dec. 1940 to date.

1939: Caja general de jubilaciones y pensiones de los registradores mercantiles.

Established by law 15 of Dec. 18, 1939. Began to function on Feb. 29, 1940. Chairman is the Director general de los registros y del notariado, Ministerio de justicia.

1941: Caja de retiro y asistencia social de obreros y empleados de la industria azucarera.

Authorized by law 20, 1941, arts. 7 and 12, and regulated under the Ministerio del trabajo by decree 3383, Nov. 16, 1943.

1943: Retiro médico.

The Reglamento of the Retiro médico set up under supervision of the Ministerio de salubridad y asistencia social by law 2, Feb. 20, 1943, was approved by decree 2434, Aug. 23, 1943. Operates as a "corporación de interés público." Semianual balances are to be published in the *Gaceta oficial*.

## JUDICIAL BRANCH

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UNDER the Constitution of 1940, the functions of the Judicial branch are carried out by the Tribunal supremo de justicia, the Tribunal superior electoral, and by the other courts established by law.

Under art. 172 of the Constitution of 1940 one of the "salas" of the Supreme court is to constitute the Tribunal de garantías constitucionales sociales.

In each of the six provinces there is an Audiencia, and the decisions and orders of these are reproduced in the *Gaceta oficial*.

The Tribunal supremo de justicia was established by military order 41, of Apr. 14, 1899. In accordance with article 229 of the "Ley orgánica del poder judicial," Jan. 1909, the chief justice (presidente) at the formal opening of the courts regularly each year on Sept. 1, reads a "discurso" and the Fiscal del tribunal supremo presents a "memoria," both series being issued in pamphlet form.

From 1899 to 1908, the decisions and orders of the court were issued officially in a series of forty volumes entitled *Jurisprudencia del Tribunal supremo*. Since 1909 the decisions and orders have apparently been issued officially in the *Gaceta oficial*. After 1924, according to a footnote in vol. 2 of *Jurisprudencia del Tribunal supremo de Cuba, 1919-28*, by Guillermo de Montagú (1941), only decisions involving constitutional questions and jurisdiction have been published in the *Gaceta oficial*.

By law of Nov. 20, 1931, the former Junta central electoral, established at the beginning of the electoral legislation, was designated as Tribunal supremo electoral. It consists of three justices of the Tribunal supremo de justicia and two from the Audiencia of Havana with political delegates (not having vote) from each registered national political party. According to art. 154 of the 1943 code, the work of the decennial census of the population, as well as the registration of voters is in charge of the Oficina nacional del censo y de estadística electoral functioning under the Tribunal superior electoral. This office absorbs the Oficina nacional del censo from the Ministerio de justicia.

The *Report on the census of Cuba, 1899* was prepared by the office of the director of the Census of Cuba, U. S. War Department, and was also issued in Spanish. The census of 1907 taken under the provisional administration by the U. S. Bureau of the census was issued under the title *Censo de la república de Cuba bajo la administración provisional de los Estados Unidos, 1907*. The census of 1919 was issued, both in English and in Spanish. The results of the 1931 census seem to have been published only partially in the small volume *Censo de 1931. Estados de habitantes y electores*. Preliminary results of the 1943 census have been issued in 1944 under the title *Estados continentales de habitantes y electores clasificados*.

*por provincias, municipios y barrios.* The "instrucciones" of the election board are issued in the *Gaceta oficial*.

The latest Código electoral was enacted as law 17, May 31, 1943.

The Tribunal nacional de sanciones was a special court established by decree 1956, Sept. 30, 1933, to try "crímenes políticos y delitos comunes" committed by those holding office under the Machado administration. The decisions were not issued in separate form.

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